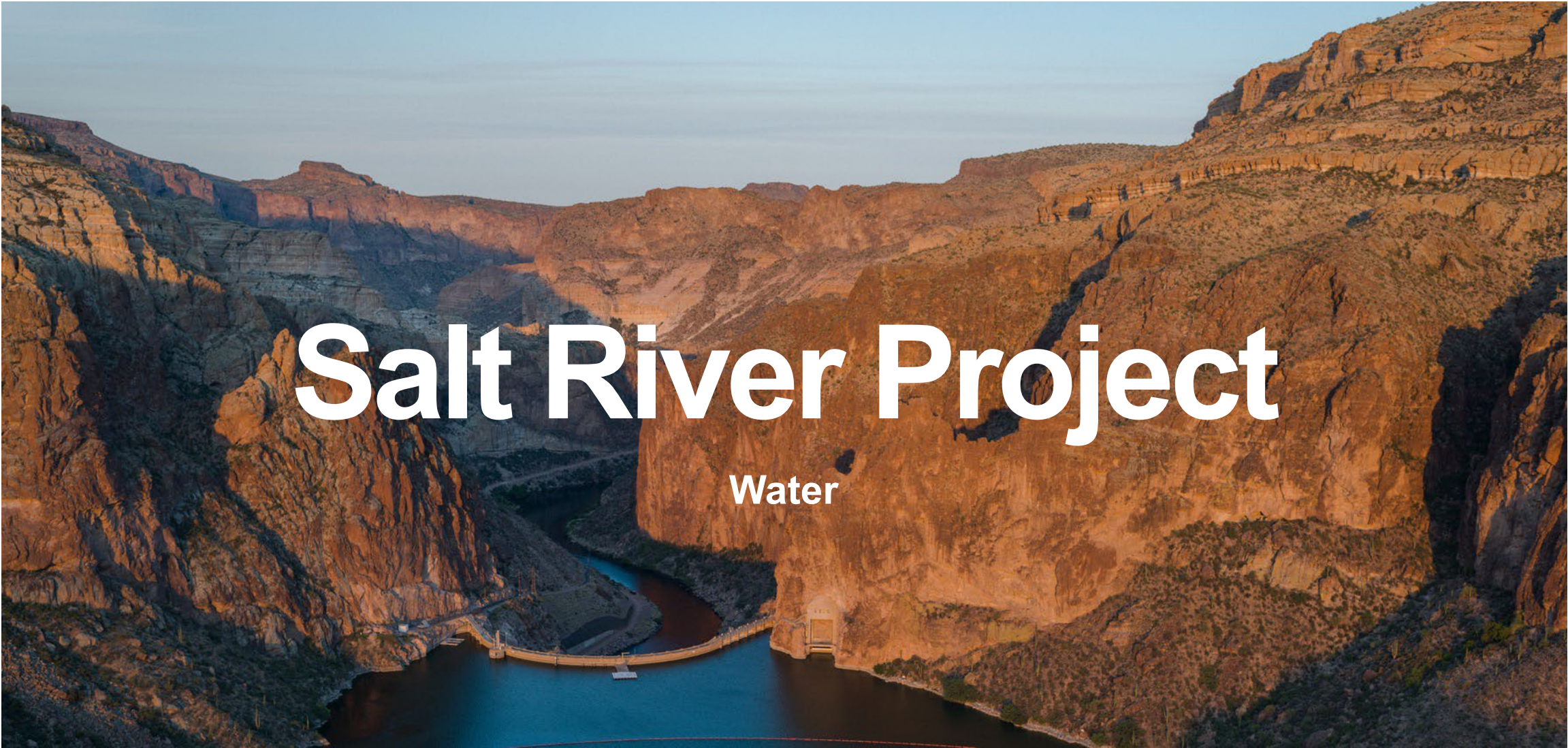


An aerial photograph of a large concrete dam situated in a deep, arid canyon. The river flows through the canyon, creating a reservoir behind the dam. The surrounding cliffs are rugged and layered, showing signs of erosion. The sky is clear and blue.

Salt River Project

Water

Introductions

safety minute

The Story of SRP



Public Water Code/ SRP Water Rights

- 1864- Arizona adopted the doctrine of prior appropriation to govern the use of surface water. This doctrine is based on the tenet of “**first in time, first in right**” which means the person who first puts the water to a beneficial use acquires a right that is senior to later appropriators of the water.
- SRP and its shareholders have some of the most extensive senior water rights on the Salt and Verde river watersheds. We work to maintain those legal rights that protect the Phoenix metropolitan area's water supply.
- *The Arizona Revised Statute on Water is Title 45 – Water*

[Surface Water | Arizona Department of Water Resources \(azwater.gov\)](https://azwater.gov)



Main Water Sources for Greater Phoenix

Unlike most U.S. cities, Greater Phoenix has access to a multiple sources of water.

- 1. Water from in-state rivers and streams** – SRP manages seven reservoirs that store water from the Salt and Verde rivers and the East Clear Creek watershed. Over half of the water supply in the Phoenix metro area comes from the SRP water system.
- 2. Colorado River water** – The Central Arizona Project (CAP) delivers Colorado River water to the Valley. This represents the area's second-largest water supply. - **NOT an SRP Water Supply**
- 3. Groundwater** – SRP utilizes a vast ground water pumping system that includes 270 high-capacity wells. Additionally, Valley cities operate large groundwater supply systems.

SALT AND VERDE WATERSHEDS AND SRP WATER SERVICE TERRITORY



Watershed Management/ Forecasting



DISTRIBUTE.



9/10/2026

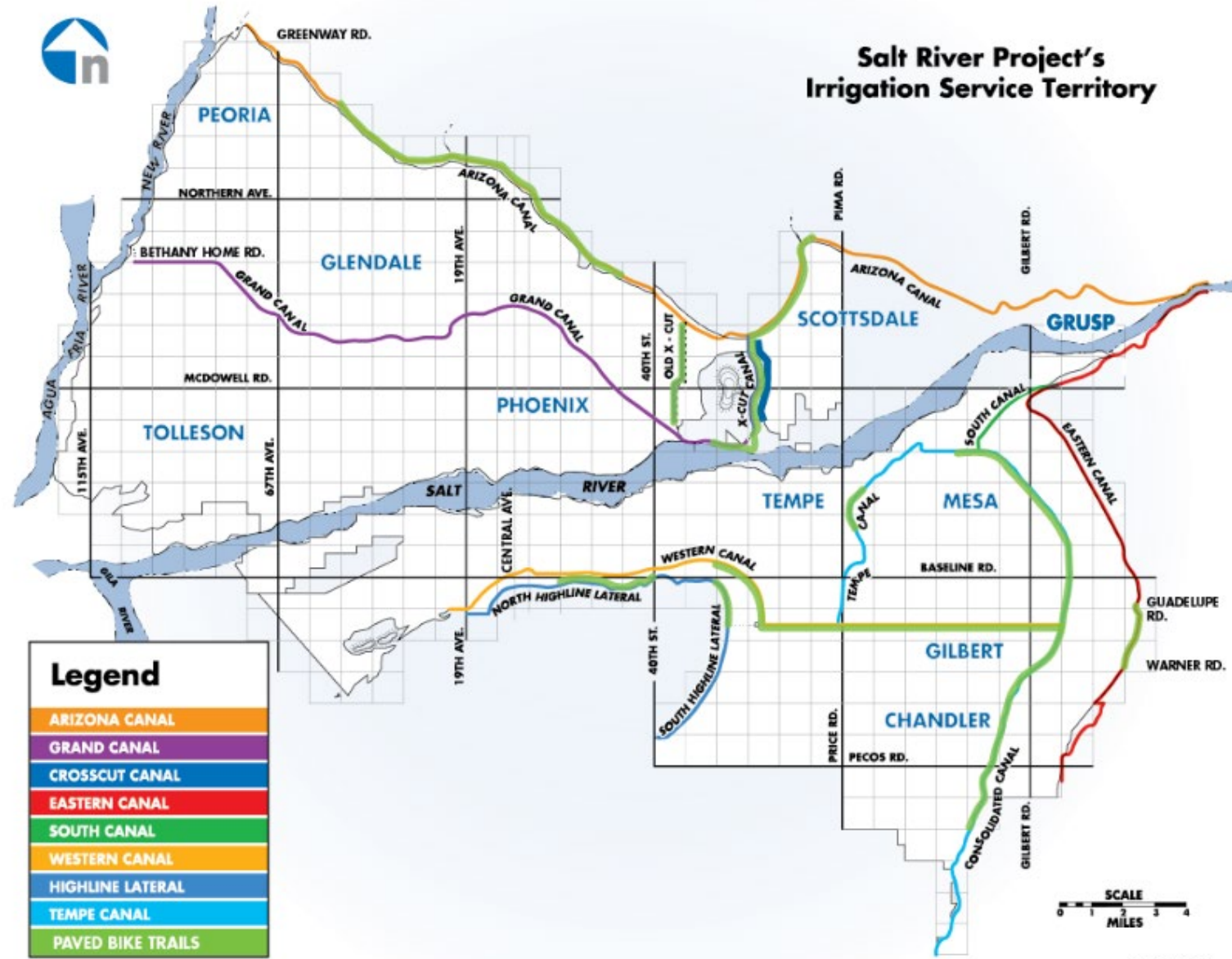
SRP Dams/ Reservoirs

- **Roosevelt Dam & Lake**
- **Mormon Flat Dam & Canyon Lake**
- **Stewart Mountain Dam & Saguaro Lake**
- **Horse Mesa Dam & Apache Lake**
- **Horseshoe Dam & Lake**
- **Bartlett Dam & Lake**
- **C.C. Cragin Dam & Reservoir**



Current Reservoir Data

Reservoir data						
	% Full	Current Elevation (ft)	Current Storage (af)	Remaining Elevation (ft)	Available Storage (af)	24 hr. Change
Roosevelt Lake (Roosevelt Dam)	35	2,086.19	579,775	64.81	1,051,757	-1,342
Apache Lake (Horse Mesa Dam)	92	1,906.57	225,838	7.43	19,300	-705
Canyon Lake (Mormon Flat Dam)	97	1,658.38	55,854	2.12	1,998	794
Saguaro Lake (Stewart Mountain Dam)	92	1,524.62	64,358	4.38	5,407	131
Total Salt system	46		925,825		1,078,462	-1,122
Horseshoe Lake (Horseshoe Dam)	23	1,984.84	25,417	41.16	83,800	-368
Bartlett Lake (Bartlett Dam)	78	1,782.91	139,177	15.09	39,009	189
Total Verde system	57		164,594		122,809	-179
Total Reservoir System	48		1,090,419		1,201,271	-1,301
Total system year ago	54					



SRP's irrigation service territory and canal routes

SRP Water Users / Customers



Farmers



Parks and Schools



Golf Courses



Cemeteries



HOA Lakes and
Common Areas



Residential
Subdivisions



Water Treatment
Plants – From river
to tap

How Do Water Users get water?



SRP Delivers water to the High Point of the Quarter Section.

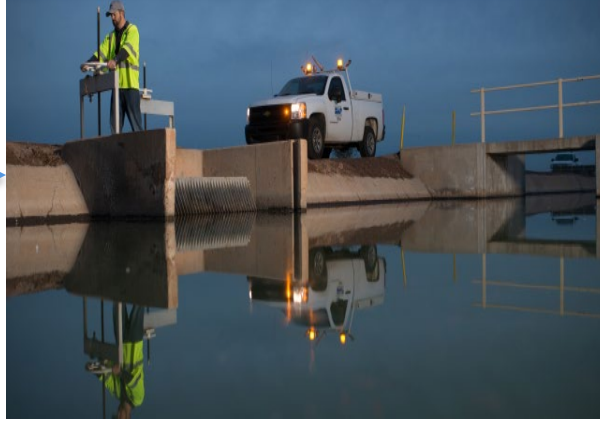


Property owners, who have a water right, are responsible for building their own system from the SRP Delivery gate or Canal to their property or facility

Dam



SRP Canal



SRP Delivery Gate



Private Structure



Private Ditches/Pipes



Yard Valves



Irrigated Yard

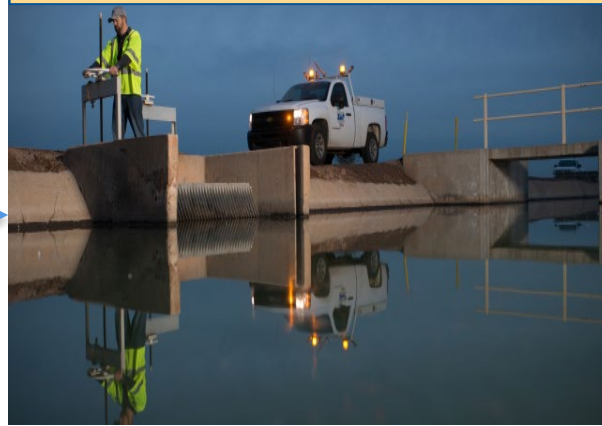


Water Treatment Plant

Dam



SRP Canal



Water Treatment



Home Faucet



Water Measurement

The Miner's inch is standard flow rate used for most SRP deliveries. In Arizona, one miner's inch equals 11.22 gallons per minute.

1 CFS = 448.8 gallons per minute

1 CFS = 40 miners inches (Arizona)

1 CFS = 7.48 gallons per second

1 miners inch = 11.22 gallons per minute

1 acre-foot = 325,872 gallons

1 acre-foot = 43,560 cubic feet



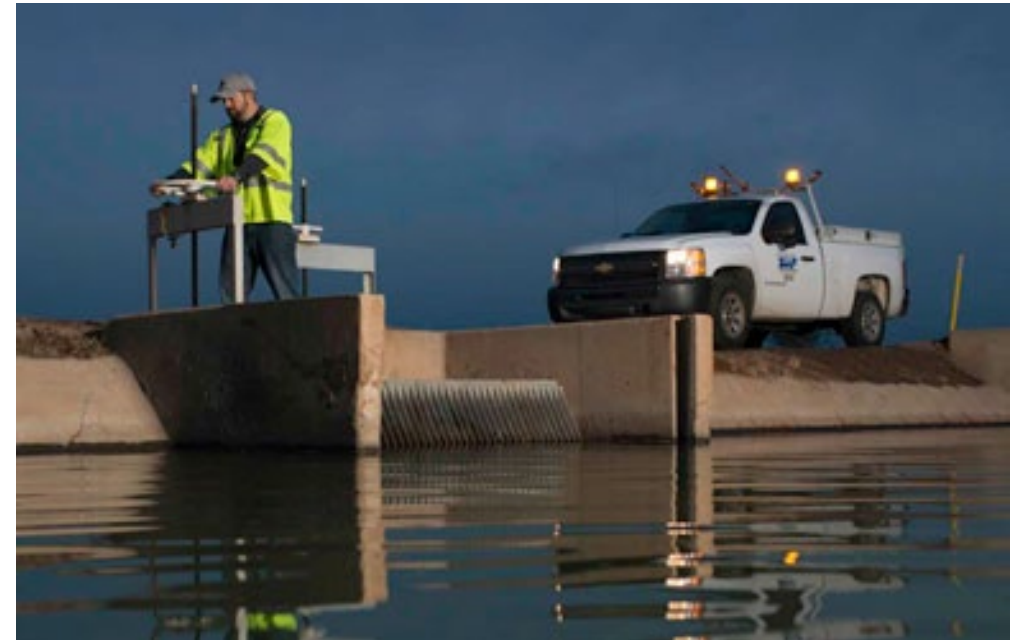
Zanjeros

Spanish for “ditch rider,”

Zanjeros work 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. Whether it’s the morning or evening shift, they always start the day in their office — a white SRP truck. Zanjeros can drive 150-200 miles during a single shift. With over 60 zanjeros in the Valley, that’s more than a million miles covered each year.

What does an SRP zanjero do?

- Measure water flowing from the canals into laterals
- Open gates and release water – a zanjero can open 100 gates a day!
- Check pumps and other equipment
- Scan for signs of vandalism
- Clear debris from gates using a special rake called a goncho
- Respond to customer calls



Examples of Private Systems



Private System Services

- Publish irrigation schedules
- New Customer Overview Appointment
- System Education Appointment
- Field Checks/ Consultations
- Settle customer disputes
- Establish IWDDS
- CIRI Project



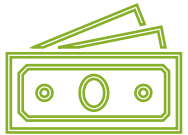
Benefits of Flood Irrigation



Trees grow robust root systems by storing water deeper in the soil.



Many urban farmers in the city use flood irrigation to grow locally produced crops



Reduces the urban heat island effect,

Irrigation water is more affordable to homeowners compared to tap water

Irrigation water replenishes our ground water aquifers

Municipalities incur lower costs by using flood irrigation for athletic fields, parks and schools

What is the downside of Flood irrigation?



Water Management

- Inexperienced water users
- Ageing systems that are failing or not being maintained
- Cost of maintaining the private systems
- Improper property grade and missing berms



Water Theft

- Taking water because you can or No one sees you
- Accidently taking water



Water Disputes

- Neighbors fighting
- Mark Twain said
“Whiskey is for drinking, water is for fighting”

Cost – Irrigation vs Municipal Water

Average
cost for a
residential
subdivision
customer
to maintain
lawn and
trees

Flood Irrigation -
\$180.00 per year

Municipal -
\$1200.00 per year

Convenience Irrigation vs. Municipal



Irrigation – Water is delivered 24 hours a day 7 days per week. Irrigation water users do not get to choose when the water comes, SRP does.



Municipal - The water is always available for municipal water users. They can schedule when they want using programmable products like RACHIO and Rainbird or by just turning on the hose.

Water Quality - Irrigation vs. Municipal



Irrigation water is raw, untreated water from lakes, rivers, and wells. It is not drinkable



Municipal water is treated at the water treatment plant. It is drinkable.





Delivering water and power®

AGING INFRASTRUCTURE



WHY COMMUNITIES CONSIDER IWDDs:

- Aging Infrastructure
- Increasing Repair Costs
- Limited Repair Funding
- Shared Ownership
- Participation Challenges
- Long-Term Sustainability



What is an Irrigation Water Delivery District (IWDD)?



Special taxation district approved by Maricopa County to fund irrigation maintenance and repairs.



District formation governed by A.R.S. [§48-261](#) and A.R.S. [§48-263\(A\)\(1\)](#)



Funds are held at the Maricopa County Department of Treasury.



Governed by bylaws established at formation.

IWDD Trustees neighborhood elected, unpaid volunteers.



100% of collected funds belong to the IWDD. Irrigation repairs are paid from these funds per bylaws.



Each property is assessed annually via property tax.

Assessment amount is based on the IWDD annual budget.



Trustees responsible for coordination of maintenance and repairs.

The IWDD Benefits the Neighborhood



FINANCIALLY
PROTECTS
NEIGHBORHOOD
IRRIGATION
SYSTEM BY
SAVING FOR
FUTURE COSTS



CREATES EVEN
COST
DISTRIBUTION
AMONG ALL
PROPERTY
OWNERS



ENSURES FUNDS
ARE READILY
AVAILABLE FOR
REPAIRS



PROTECTS YOUR
WATER
RESOURCE BY
AVOIDING WATER
LOSS



HELPS TO
PROTECT
PROPERTY VALUE

WHAT WILL THIS COST?

- The average neighborhood assessment is around \$95.00 per year but is set based on IWDD budget
- The cost is calculated per acre
- Assessments can be reduced or increased each year based on need of the neighborhood

SUMMARY DETAILS			
Area Code	Exemption Status	Assessed Tax	Half Tax
041007		\$152.68	\$76.34

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICT				
District	Name	Percentage	Tax	Tax Paid
16661	DUKE MANOR IWDD NO 61	99.49%	\$83.08	\$41.53
30001	EAST VALLEY INSTITUTE OF TECH	0.50%	\$0.42	\$0.21
DUKE MANOR IWDD NO 61 602-625-2121 www.DukeManorAZ.com		EAST VALLEY INSTITUTE OF TECH 480-461-4000 www.evit.com		

MULTI-YEAR COMPARISON

Name	2023	Annual % Change	2024	Annual % Change	2025	Annual % Change
DUKE MANOR IWDD NO 61	\$82.80	0.00%	\$83.08	0.30%	\$83.08	0.00%

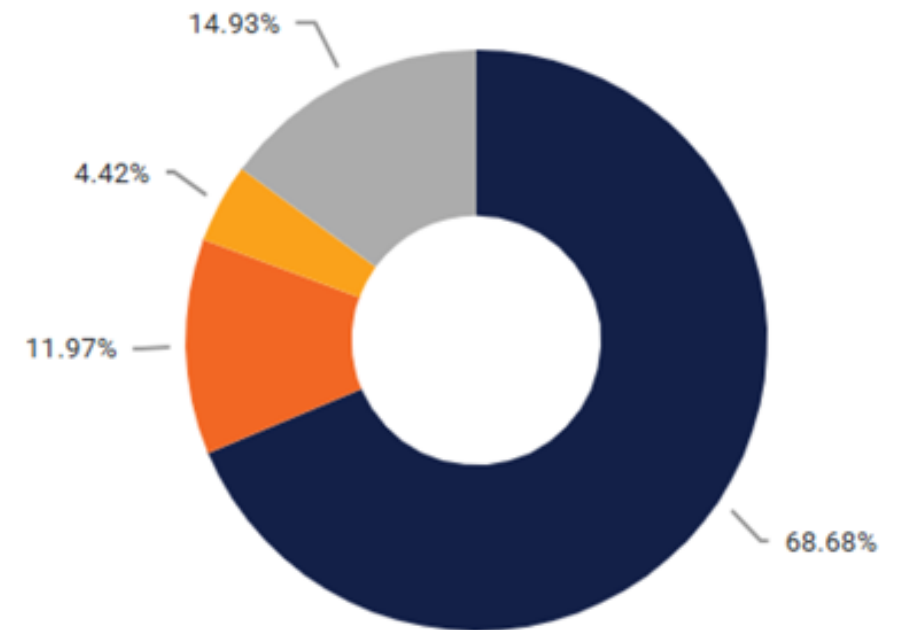
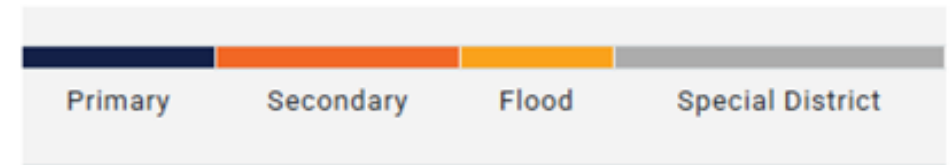
SUMMARY DETAILS

Area Code	Exemption Status	Assessed Tax	Half Tax
381301		\$3,108.56	\$1,554.28

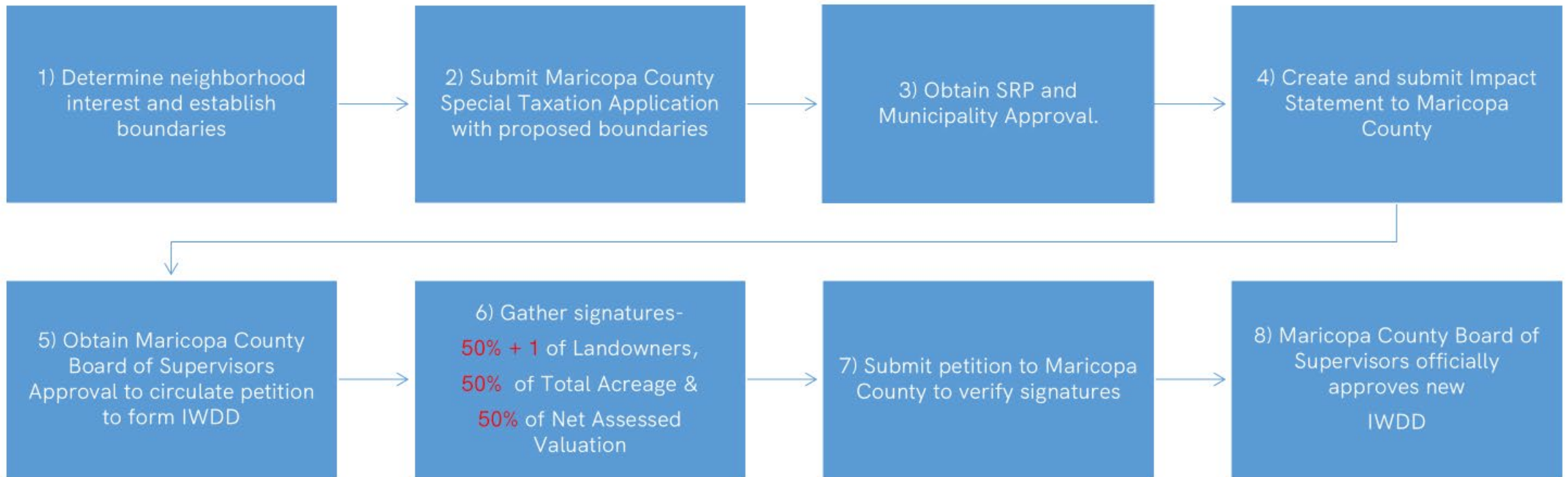
SPECIAL TAX DISTRICT

District	Name	Percentage	Tax	Tax Paid
16663	IWDD NO	100.00%	\$110.98	\$55.49

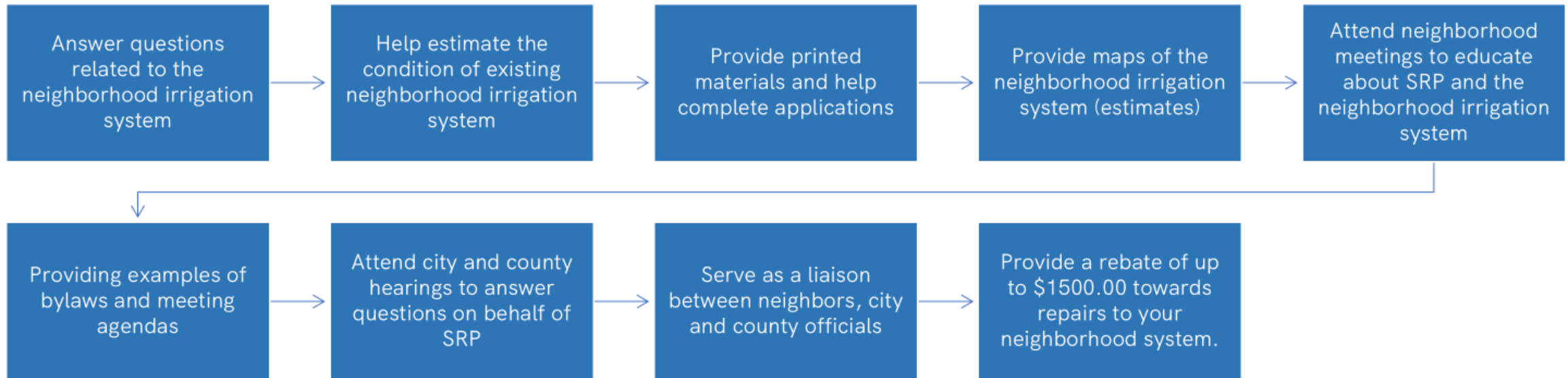
TAX PERCENTAGES



IWDD Formation Process



How does SRP help?



What SRP will not do



PROVIDE TAX
ADVICE



PROVIDE LEGAL
ADVICE



PROVIDE
REFERRALS FOR
VENDORS



GET BIDS FOR
REPAIRS OR MAKE
REPAIRS

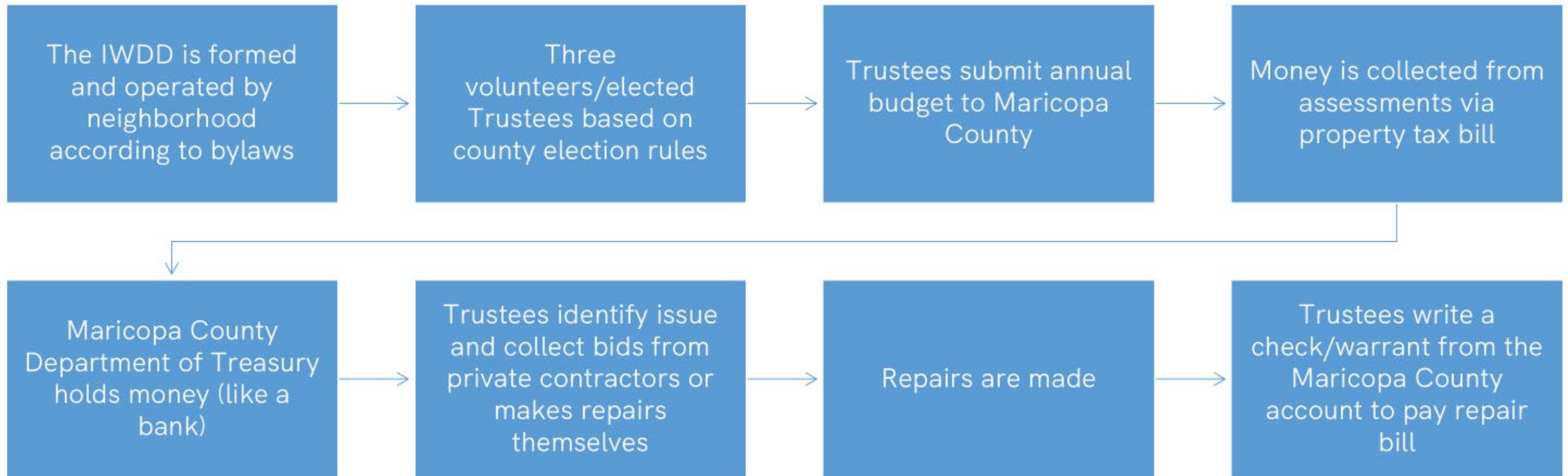


SET IWDD
BUDGET



ACT AS
"LEVERAGE" FOR
ANY IWDD

How does an IWDD work once formed?



Location of IWDD by City

City	Pending	Total
Phoenix	1	55
Mesa	2	13
Gilbert	2	3
Glendale		2
Peoria		1
Tolleson		2
Chandler		0
Tempe		0
Totals	5	76



Delivering water and power®

THANK YOU



QUESTIONS?